



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 6, 1958

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

School bells ring at 6:30 a.m. for more than 70 boys attending one of the nation's most unusual schools. Every morning while Congress is in session, the students of the Capitol Page School go to their classes near the Capitol. At 9:45, classes are over, and the boys report for duty at 10.

The teen-aged pages, who come from all over the nation, do many jobs for the country's lawmakers. Running errands and distributing important papers are all part of a day's work for them. They also work for justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

### NEW STAMPS

The U. S. Post Office will issue 10 special stamps this year. One of them will honor Noah Webster, famous for his dictionary, on the 200th anniversary of his birth October 31. Other stamps will mark the 200th anniversary of James Monroe's birth April 28; the 100th year since the Atlantic cable was laid in August 1858; and the International Geophysical Year which ends December 31 of this year.

### OLDEST AND YOUNGEST

The oldest U. S. Senator is Theodore Greene of Rhode Island. He will be 91 years of age next October. He has been in the Senate since 1936. Senator Greene's youngest colleague is Frank Church of Idaho, who will be 34 in July. Senator Church has been a lawmaker since January of 1957.

### NEW LANDS

Two new lands joined the world family of nations last year. They are Ghana and Malaya. Ghana, a former British colony in Africa once known as the Gold Coast, became independent March 6. Malaya, an Asian land also under former British supervision, was freed August 31. Both new countries became members of the United Nations in September.

### WOMEN IN CONGRESS

There are 14 women in the present session of Congress—2 fewer than last year. The only senator among them is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. The remaining 13 are in the House. The first woman was elected to Congress in 1916. She was Jeannette Rankin of Montana. The first woman senator was Hattie Caraway, who came to Capitol Hill in 1931.

### FOREIGN AID DOLLARS

Since 1945, Uncle Sam has provided other lands with more than 56 billion dollars in economic and military aid. Much of this money has eventually found its way back to the United States. According to an official U. S. government study, about 77 cents out of every dollar we have provided in foreign aid up to now has been spent on goods made in America.



WHAT A JOB ahead of them! It's little wonder that they look serious.

## Congress Meets Again

Nation's Lawmakers Face Difficult Problems as They Open A New Session in Washington, D. C., This Week

CONGRESS, during its 1958 session, must handle some extremely difficult and serious problems. These involve our "science race" with Russia, and the free world's urgent need for stronger defenses.

The lawmakers' meeting, which begins tomorrow, January 7, will extend into late summer at least. Let's examine some of the major issues that are to be tackled.

**Defense.** When the sputniks dramatically called attention to Soviet progress in rocketry, certain congressional committees took action without waiting for the entire Congress to meet. These groups launched new investigations about our own military preparedness. They queried scientists and Defense Department officials in an effort to learn exactly where we stand.

In what respects does America lag behind Russia in the development of long-range missiles and other powerful weapons? In fields where we do lag, how can we overtake our rivals? These are among the vital questions that the lawmakers have been asking, and they will be central topics of discussion at the Capitol this year.

It seems certain that Congress will decide to boost U. S. spending on the development of new weapons, but we can expect debate over the exact amount of money that should be furnished.

President Eisenhower has proposed a 2-billion-dollar rise in the annual rate of defense spending (which now stands at about 38½ billion). Certain congressmen may feel that such an increase is too large, while others already have complained that the Administration's defense program does not show a great enough "sense of urgency."

Other topics besides money will be brought into the lawmakers' debate over U. S. preparedness. For instance, many congressmen feel that rivalry among the different armed services has delayed our missile progress. Pros and cons on this point will receive much attention.

**Foreign policy**—a subject closely connected with that of defense. President Eisenhower and other officials declare that America's security depends heavily on cooperation with al-

(Concluded on page 3)

## Will Reds Agree To Limit Arms?

Some Think Start Is Possible If Settlement Is Reached On German Dispute

A SERIOUS-minded West German official spoke earnestly to an American friend in January 1948, just 10 years ago. Said the prophetic official:

"West Germany, with a great deal of U. S. help, is now repairing the damage suffered in World War II. Factories are turning out goods again, and we shall soon be prosperous.

"We are building a democratic government, with American blessings, to replace the nazi dictatorship under which we went to war in 1939. We shall seek respect among nations by cooperating in the search for peaceful solutions to dangerous world problems.

"The Soviet Union continues to hold East Germany under communist rule, as well as the eastern part of Berlin—the city which was the capital of our united country before we lost the war.

"We have been unable so far to get East Germany away from the Reds and reunite it with West Germany. Neither have the United States, Britain, and France been able to do so in long and numerous talks with the Soviet Reds. The time will come, I am sure, when the Reds will be ready to negotiate seriously."

The German official's 10-year-old predictions of prosperity, democratic government, and international cooperation have been borne out. West Germany today is probably prospering at a faster rate than any other European nation.

The West German Republic was set up in September 1949. It seems to be working well and democratically. The republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in October 1954. As such, it is pledged to help defend free Europe against communist attack.

*The big questions arising as a New Year begins are these: Has the right time arrived for another effort to reunite the 2 Germanys? Is the Soviet Union now ready to bargain seriously? Is there a new way to deal with the troublesome reunification issue?*

Many Germans think that 1958 will bring an opportunity to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Such Germans, and some Americans, believe the Reds are ready to bargain now and that there is a way to approach them.

One idea being suggested is that West Germany withdraw from NATO, in agreement with the United States and other NATO members. In addition, the United States would give up military bases in West Germany. This would please the Soviet Union.

In turn, East Germany would be ex-

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# How Laws Are Made in Our Democracy

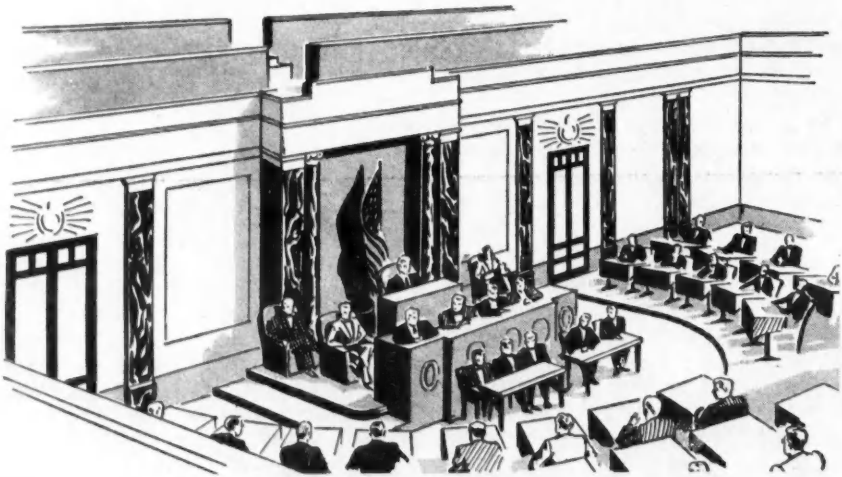


DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

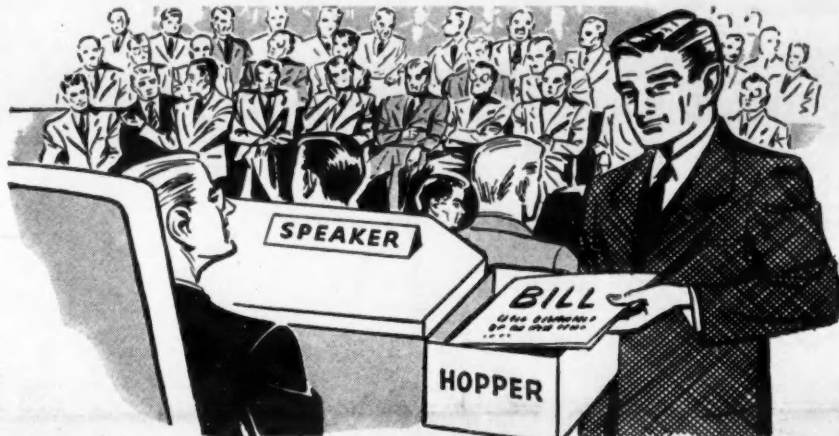
**1. A CONGRESSMAN** will introduce a bill if he thinks it is needed or if enough people he represents favor it. Various groups of the population—farmers, laborers, businessmen, and veterans, for example—are constantly seeking legislation of one kind or another. Many of these large groups have “lobbyists” whose main job is to exert influence on Congress. Such lobbyists work—both openly and behind the scenes—at every stage of the lawmaking process. Sometimes they appear and state their cases at congressional committee hearings. Members of Congress also get requests and suggestions from private individuals, as well as from organized bodies. Moreover, administrative agencies within the government often ask for certain pieces of legislation. A bill introduced at the request of the President or his chief aides is known as an “Administration measure,” and it usually receives special attention from House of Representatives and Senate leaders.



**3. COMMITTEE WORK**—one of the most important steps in lawmaking. Bills receive more detailed examination in committee than is possible on the House or Senate floor. There are 19 regular committees in the House, and 15 in the Senate. The majority party in each house controls the committees. Both the Senate and House of Representatives have separate committees to deal with different subjects—such as agriculture, appropriations, and foreign affairs. Moreover, there are several joint committees, with members from both houses. During its study of a bill, a committee often holds public hearings—where people who are especially interested in the proposed law may give their views. The committee can—and usually does—recommend changes in a bill. Also, it can block—or “pigeonhole”—the measure by refusing to send it to the House or Senate floor.

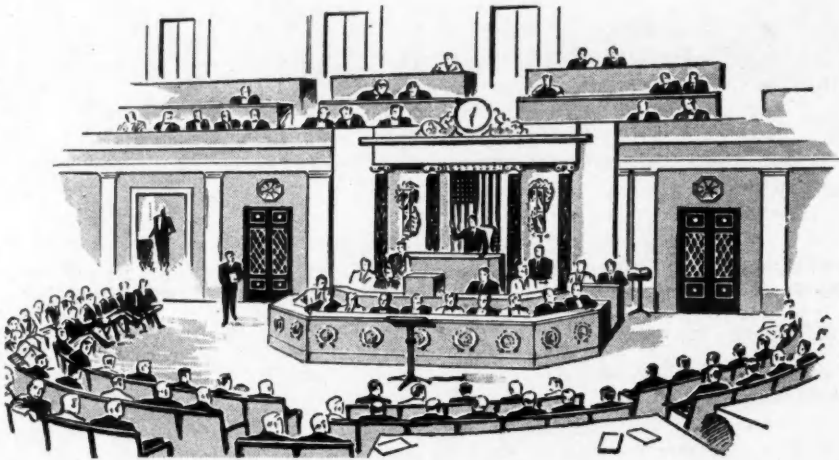


**5. IN THE SENATE**—after House passage—our bill goes to a committee for further study and possible amendment. If approved by the committee, it goes to the floor of the Senate for debate and vote. Suppose the bill passes the Senate with some new amendments added. The House may decide to accept these changes without further controversy; but, if not, a “conference committee” of senators and representatives seeks to iron out the differences. Then both houses are required to vote on the compromise bill which is drawn up by this group. (Senators, of course, take action on certain matters that never reach the House. Treaties with foreign nations are approved by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, while Presidential appointments of various U.S. officials are confirmed by a majority vote in that body. Most measures, however, must be acted upon by both branches.)



THIS AND DRAWINGS BELOW FROM "OUR CAPITOL IN STORY AND PICTURES"

**2. ANY MEMBER** of Congress can introduce bills. Legislation dealing with taxes must start in the House of Representatives, but action on other subjects can be launched in either branch of the nation's lawmaking body. While a prospective law is generally called a “bill,” there are additional types of measures known as “resolutions.” Certain resolutions, for example, are used in proposing Constitutional amendments. When a member of the House desires to introduce any kind of measure, he simply places it in the “hopper” near the Speaker's desk. The Senate is somewhat more formal. There, during a time especially reserved for this purpose, a member may rise and state that he has a bill or a resolution to introduce. A page carries it to the Secretary's desk. After being introduced in either house, a measure receives an identifying number and is sent to one of the congressional committees. There it will be examined, and possibly revised.



**4. HOUSE DEBATE** and vote. Suppose a bill is introduced in the House of Representatives and sent to one of that body's committees. If approved by the committee, it is given a place on the House calendar—or time schedule. The measure, when its turn comes, is then considered and debated on the House floor. Here again, the proposal is likely to undergo numerous amendments. Eventually, there is a vote on the bill as a whole. Ordinary measures are passed by a simple majority, but proposed Constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority. At times, each lawmaker's vote is tabulated and put on public record; at other times, it is not. If a bill finally wins House approval, it goes to the Senate. (If it had been introduced in the Senate, it would have been considered and debated in much the same way there before proceeding to the House of Representatives.)



**6. APPROVED** by Congress, the measure goes to the President. If he signs the bill, it becomes law. Sometimes he uses several pens for this job, then distributes them to congressmen and other persons as souvenirs. On the other hand, the President may disapprove—or veto—the act. In this case, lawmakers can still put it into effect if they “pass it over his veto” by a two-thirds majority in each house. Otherwise, the measure dies. If a bill which has been sent to the President remains on his desk for 10 days while Congress stays in session, the measure becomes a law. If Congress adjourns before the end of the 10-day period, however, the President can kill the bill by merely refusing to sign it. This is known as a “pocket veto.” (Proposed amendments to the Constitution are not signed by the President, but must be approved by three-fourths of our states.)





WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER goes to the Capitol to deliver a message, U. S. representatives and senators listen together in the House chamber

## Congress

(Concluded from page 1)

lied countries. Military authorities say that we must continue to operate air bases in western Europe and elsewhere—bases from which our medium-range jet bombers can strike back at Russia if she starts a world conflict.

Also, plans are under way to establish—in those same regions—sites from which bomb-carrying rockets could be hurled against Soviet targets in case of war.

Military arrangements that involve other nations, however, give rise to serious problems for U. S. diplomats and for Congress. Some examples:

How much voice should our allies have in the control of rockets and nuclear bombs that we stockpile on their territory? To what extent should we share nuclear and other military secrets with those nations?

Here is another problem: Our government gives a great deal of military and economic aid to underdeveloped countries—in the Middle East, for example. Would we be making a greater contribution to the strength of the free world if we put less emphasis on military aid to such nations, and more on helping to improve their living standards?

Finally, what is the total amount that we should spend on foreign aid in the coming year? President Eisenhower wants to use nearly 4 billion dollars for this purpose, compared to 3½ billion during the present year. In Congress, however, there will be a wide range of opinion about the size and nature of our foreign aid program.

**Science and education.** As Americans are now told repeatedly, Russia has more scientists and engineers than does the United States, and she is training new ones at about twice the rate we are. If this situation continues over a long period, the Soviets can outdistance us—not only in weapons development, but also in peacetime industrial progress.

Therefore, President Eisenhower may now propose the spending of fed-

eral funds to help our states and communities provide additional training in science and other vital subjects. Part of the money would be used for college scholarships.

Many congressmen are against any such program, on grounds that it would lead to federal domination of America's schools. Others argue that the money could be turned over to our states and used by them without federal control.

**Foreign trade.** Some years ago, U. S. tariff rates on foreign goods were rigidly set by act of Congress. Since 1934, however, the President and his aides have been authorized to draw up pacts—known as “reciprocal trade agreements”—with other countries. The general purpose of such agreements is to lower tariffs and permit freer trade across our borders.

The act that authorizes reciprocal trade agreements is slated to expire next June. Eisenhower wants Congress to renew it for 5 years. Administration spokesmen give 2 main arguments in favor of a trade agreements program:

“(1) Many American industries depend heavily on selling their products abroad. Foreign nations can't buy much from us unless they are able to earn dollars by selling their goods in the United States.

“(2) If the non-communist countries overseas can't trade on a large scale with us, they will conduct more and more trade with Russia and Red China. If this occurs, the communist nations' influence will grow.”

Observers predict a bitter congressional struggle over this issue. Many lawmakers oppose renewal of the reciprocal trade law, and they argue:

“Large-scale purchases of products from abroad do more harm than good to our economy. We shouldn't let great quantities of foreign merchandise be brought in to compete with our own products. This is harmful to American business and labor.

“Therefore, the President should no longer be authorized to draw up tariff-cutting agreements with foreign governments.”

Several months will pass before we

know the outcome of this dispute.

**Spending and taxes.** Until recently, many lawmakers hoped that Congress could reduce income taxes and other levies this year. Now it is generally agreed, in view of our growing defense requirements, that such a cut will not be possible.

On the other hand, observers don't predict a tax increase unless the defense crisis suddenly becomes worse.

President Eisenhower may seek to provide additional money for missile development by trimming other federal programs. By making heavy cuts in non-defense spending, Uncle Sam might possibly manage to get through next year on a total budget not much higher than the present one.

There is considerable doubt, though, that Congress will approve big reductions in non-military outlays—reductions in aid to farmers or to veterans, for example. If there are no cuts in present federal programs, and if there is no tax boost, then our government may need to borrow money to pay for the speed-up in missile development.

**Agriculture.** The U. S. government has been spending about 5 billion dollars per year on programs aimed at helping the farmer in various ways—such as bolstering farm prices. As we have already noted, 1958 may see efforts to trim this spending. People who favor cuts in the farm program argue as follows:

“In the first place, it has always been unfair to spend so much money for the benefit of one group in our population. Now, with defense requirements on the increase, it is urgent that farm aid be cut.”

An opposite view is set forth by other Americans:

“U. S. spending on agriculture is not for the farmer alone. Programs that protect farm incomes benefit the whole country, because they enable the farmer to be a good customer of manufacturers and merchants. Though the present U. S. farm program may need to be changed in certain respects, it should not be reduced in scope.”

**Labor and management.** Evidence of corrupt labor practices in certain unions and business firms, uncovered

last year by Senator John McClellan's special investigating committee, has led many people to demand new legislation in this field.

The Eisenhower Administration wants Congress to pass a law which would require unions to do the following: (1) file detailed financial reports with the Labor Department; (2) keep their financial records open for inspection by members; and (3) elect officers by secret ballot.

Moreover, there would be stiff penalties for employers who offered bribes to union officials, and for union officials who accepted such bribes. Also, unions and employers would file reports on their handling of “welfare funds” that are intended to provide pensions and other benefits.

Many Americans feel that rules of this kind are needed in order to protect workers and the general public from certain unscrupulous labor leaders and businessmen. Others contend that labor and industry are trying to “clean their own houses,” and that they should be allowed to do this without governmental interference.

**Other topics.** Congress will deal with many other issues, besides those we have mentioned, during its 1958 session. Such topics as statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, peacetime atomic power, and housing will arise. As various subjects come into the spotlight, we shall discuss them.

(For a description of the “machinery” through which all legislative proposals must pass, see page 2.)

**Party line-up.** Democrats hold a majority in each house of Congress. In the Senate, there are 50 Democrats and 46 Republicans. The House of Representatives, as we go to press, has 231 Democrats and 199 Republicans. It also has 5 vacancies, including one to be filled before Congress meets.

The party line-up is important in determining who will hold committee chairmanships and other major posts. In acting on legislation, though, the parties almost never vote as solid blocs.

With respect to most issues, Republican President Eisenhower will find some supporters and some opponents in each party.

—By TOM MYER



# The Story of the Week

## Capitol Hill Leaders

These 6 men will play prominent roles in the meeting of Congress which is now getting under way in the nation's capital.

**Richard Nixon**, who will be 45 this week, is the nation's Vice President. As such, he presides over the Senate and performs other duties. A Republican from California, Nixon spent 4 years as a representative and 2 as a senator before winning the Vice Presidential post in 1952. He was re-elected in 1956.

**Lyndon Johnson**, 49, a Texas Democrat, is majority floor leader in the Senate. He served in the U. S. House of Representatives for 11 years and in the Senate since 1949. He tries to get Democratic senators to work as a team.

**William Knowland**, 49, a California Republican, is the minority floor leader in the Senate. He urges teamwork among Republican senators. Knowland, in the Senate since 1945, served as majority leader in the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress. He plans to leave the Senate when the current session ends to run for governor of California.

**Sam Rayburn**, who is celebrating his 76th birthday today, January 6, is a Democratic representative from Texas and Speaker of the House. He has represented Texas on Capitol Hill ever since 1913, and has presided over the House during 13 of the past 17 years.

**Joseph Martin**, 72, Republican representative from Massachusetts, is minority leader of the House. His job is to promote maximum cooperation among Republican representatives. He previously served as Speaker of the House in the 80th and 83rd Congresses, and has been a member of the House since 1925.

**John McCormack**, 65, another Massachusetts lawmaker, is House major-



Nixon



Rayburn



Johnson



Knowland

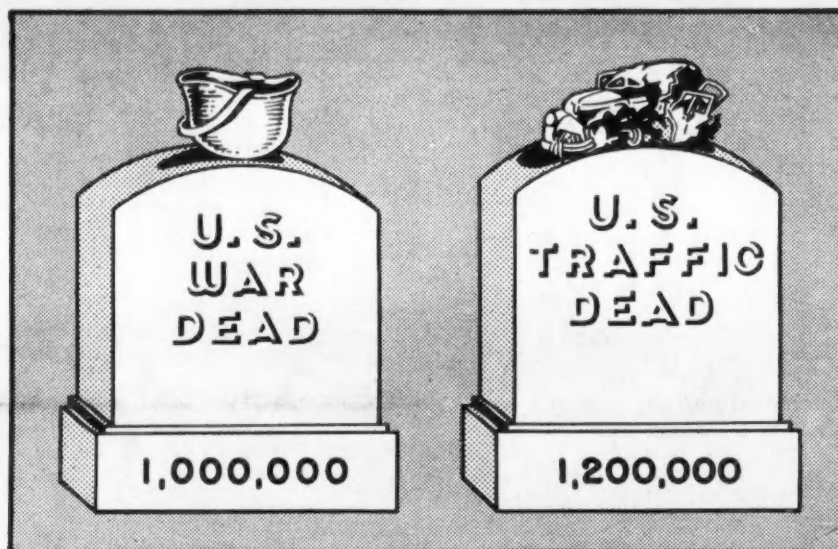


McCormack



Martin

LEADERS IN CONGRESS



MORE AMERICANS have died in traffic accidents during the years 1913 through 1957 than in all wars since 1775. Drive carefully!

ity leader—he does the same thing for the Democratic Party in the house that Martin does for the Republicans. McCormack has served in this body since 1927.

## Messages to Congress

Soon after Congress opens, the lawmakers will receive a number of important messages from the President. Some of these will be presented to Congress in person by the President, while others will be read for him by someone else.

The first major White House report to Capitol Hill is the State of the Union message. It is required by our Constitution as a report by the President on the over-all condition of the country. Usually, the President also includes plans for new legislation in this report.

A second yearly message deals with the government budget. In this report the Chief Executive presents to Congress an estimate of the money all federal agencies will need for expenses during the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending the following June 30 (the federal government's fiscal or book-keeping year).

The law requiring the President to present a yearly budget was passed in 1921. The lawmakers are not bound by the White House budget proposals. They are free to change it any way they wish.

A third major Presidential message is the Economic Report to Congress. First given in 1947, this report discusses the state of business and industry in our country.

From time to time, the President also sends other messages to Capitol Hill, usually calling for the enactment of specific proposed laws.

## Question of Survival

Nothing less than the survival of the human race is now at stake in global disarmament talks. With these words, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Sidney Smith, recently called upon world leaders to work harder than ever before for arms reductions.

Last year, disarmament talks between western powers and Russia got off to a promising start in March when both sides appeared to agree on some important arms reduction proposals.

But as the talks dragged on month after month, the 2 sides became hopelessly deadlocked. The disarmament meetings ended in failure in September.

It remains to be seen whether arms reduction talks will be more fruitful this year than last. A new disarmament group was scheduled to begin its meetings this month. Set up by the United Nations last November, the new body has 25 members, as against 12 for the group that met last year. Whether or not Russia will participate is the big question as we go to press.

## South of the Border

Voters in a number of Latin American lands will go to the polls in the months ahead.

**Guatemala** will hold elections January 19 in its second try within the past few months to choose a President. An election was held there last October, but the results were disputed by leading contenders for the Presidency. An army group then took control of the government. Observers now fear that the communists, who have been gaining strength in Guatemala, may cause serious trouble in the coming election.

**Costa Rica's** voters will choose a new Chief Executive February 2.

**Argentina** will elect a new President February 23—the first general election in that country in many years. At present, the big South American land is governed by a temporary President, Pedro Aramburu. He has led Argentina most of the time since former dictator Juan Peron was ousted from power in September of 1955 after some 10 years of strong-arm rule.

**Cuba**, which has long been rocked by violence because of mounting opposition to the rule of President Fulgencio Batista, will go to the polls June 1. Batista says he will not seek another term of office.

**Colombia's** voters will get a chance to approve or turn down a Presidential candidate May 4. The single candidate will be chosen by the land's 2 big political parties—Liberal and Conservative. Not long ago, the 2 parties agreed to share equally in running the country's government to end some 8 years of fighting and bloodshed caused by past political feuds.

**Mexico** will go to the polls July 6 to choose a new President. Adolfo López Montecos, who is now Minister of

Labor under President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, is generally expected to win the July contest.

## You Can Win, Too

We are very pleased to learn that a teacher who uses the *AMERICAN OBSERVER* in his classes—George J. Barna, of Kenmore High School in Buffalo, New York—has won a 30-volume set of the *Encyclopedia Americana* for sending in the best question of the week to Ruth Hagy's TV program, "College News Conference."

A number of students have also won this valuable set of reference books. By watching "College News Conference," and by sending in the type of questions asked on that program, you, too, may win the prize. At the same time, you will see an interesting and informative program on public affairs.

"College News Conference" is an ABC-TV show which appears each Sunday from 2:30 to 3:00 p.m., EST. Well-known American and foreign leaders are questioned by college students on the program.

## German Chancellor

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer still hopes to see a united Germany during his lifetime (see page 1 story). The German leader, who turned 82 on January 5, has led West Germany much of the time since his country was split into free and communist lands after World War II.

Born in Cologne, Adenauer studied law and economics in leading German universities. He practiced law for a time, and entered politics in his home town. Later he became mayor of



KONRAD ADENAUER, West German Chancellor, was 82 Sunday

Cologne, but was forced to quit politics when Hitler's nazis took over control of Germany in the 1930's.

After the nazis were defeated in World War II, Adenauer returned to the political scene. He helped organize the Christian Democratic Party. He also led the body which wrote the new constitution for West Germany.

In 1949, Adenauer became Chancellor, or top executive leader, of the new government—a post he has held ever since.

## Business Prospects

The new year is expected to bring continued prosperity for many Americans. But it is also likely to bring loss of income to a fairly large number of people who may join the growing



list of jobless persons—a list that began a steep upward climb toward the close of last year.

Government labor experts estimate that some 5,000,000 Americans may be without work before employment is expected to pick up again next spring. That compares with a peak of around 3,000,000 unemployed workers during the same period last year.

Some economists think there will be a mild depression during coming months, but the majority of them believe that business will be about the same as it was last year.

Will prices go up this year? In 1957, the cost of living went up month after month until prices leveled off toward the end of the year.

Many businessmen say prices won't go up in 1958 unless they are forced to do so by excessive demands for wage increases. Labor officials contend that employers are already making such high profits that no price increases are needed even if wages are raised this year.

## Political Terms

The following terms are frequently used in connection with the work done on Capitol Hill:

**Legislative calendar.** The schedule, in each house, which lists bills in the order in which they will be considered by the lawmakers.

**Quorum.** The minimum numbers of senators and representatives that must be on hand to enact legislation. Forty-nine members must be present in the Senate, and 218 representatives are needed in the House to vote on bills.

**Caucus.** A party meeting to talk over congressional business or tactics in dealing with legislation.

**Roll call.** At times, when a vote is taken on a bill in Congress, the roll is called and each lawmaker's "yes" or "no" decision is recorded.

**Viva voce.** At other times, voting is done by voice in Congress, with no record made of the individual lawmaker's votes.

**Seniority.** An unwritten rule that gives key positions on congressional committees to those who have served longest in Congress.

**Constituents.** To members of Congress, this term means the voters back home.

**Closure (or cloture).** A rule which can be adopted by the senators to limit the speaking time of each member. Two-thirds of all 96 senators must agree before this rule is applied.

**Filibuster.** Senate members, if not numerous enough to defeat a bill, may try to postpone its consideration by making lengthy speeches. Known as a "filibuster," this device can be used only in the Senate because House rules limit the time for debate.

## No. 1 Sport

Close to 19,000 high schools in the United States are expected to have basketball teams this winter. More than 100,000,000 people will probably watch high school games.

Basketball fans cite these figures as evidence that the court game has become America's leading high school sport. The only one of our major athletic pastimes that is purely American in origin, basketball has come a long way since 1891 when Dr. James

Naismith invented it at Springfield, Massachusetts.

If the game's popularity continues to spread, basketball may some day establish itself as the leading team sport throughout the world. In the past dozen years or so, it has caught on rapidly in Europe, Asia, and South America. Teams from such scattered countries as Russia, the Philippines, and Argentina have shown up well in international tournaments.

## Bring Them Back?

"Now that we are engaged in a life-and-death race with Russia for new weapons, we need such talented scientists as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Edward Condon for defense work as never before."

So say a number of scientists and other citizens. But many Americans disagree with that view. They argue:

"It is true that Doctors Oppenheimer and Condon are great scientists, but they shouldn't be brought back to work on vital government projects because they can't be trusted with defense secrets."

Both scientists once worked for Uncle Sam. Dr. Oppenheimer helped develop the atomic bomb, and Dr. Condon, the hydrogen bomb.

Dr. Oppenheimer was barred from doing secret defense work in 1954 on grounds that he couldn't be trusted with defense secrets because he once had close friendships with certain communists in the United States. Dr. Condon left government service of his own free will after he was investigated again and again by certain congressional groups who charged him with being pro-Red. The scientist was always cleared of these charges.

Actually, neither of the 2 men has ever been accused of handing over secret information to the Reds. It was their *associations* rather than any specific acts of disloyalty that caused trouble for them.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"What would you do if you were in my shoes?"  
"I'd shine them."

"I'm in a pickle—I need \$5 and I don't know where to get it."

"I'm glad of that. For a minute I was afraid you thought you could get it from me."



"Something tells me one of us is on the wrong train."



SOCCKER is played around the world, and here is an international group on 1 team at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The 13 players represent 12 countries, including the United States.

## Future Articles

It is our usual practice in this space to announce the major articles for the following week's paper. Because of the Christmas and New Year holidays, however, it was necessary to go to press earlier than usual on the current issue. Consequently, we do not know this far in advance what subjects will be treated in the January 13 paper.

Among the articles to come in the near future, though, are (1) Tito's Yugoslavia today; (2) America's Middle East policies; (3) recent developments in Red China; (4) France and Algeria; (5) NATO's new plans for defense; (6) federal aid to education—pro and con; (7) controversy over proposals to extend federal regulation of unions; (8) foreign trade.

## Readers Say—

I think Americans should wake up! We are too accustomed to being the richest, the furthest advanced, the strongest nation, and we can't believe we are 2 steps behind the Russians. We are—Sputnik proves it. Americans should be willing to sacrifice and unite for their own protection.

CAROL GRADY,  
Cincinnati, Ohio

This is a time when we Americans should be thinking as never before of the danger in which the free world finds itself today. Any country, including ours, can be bombed by an intercontinental ballistic missile. I think we should all stop thinking of luxuries and start concentrating on the future of our country. It may cost more money in taxes for our research programs, but this increased spending may mean the difference between freedom and slavery in the years to come.

FRANK WISENMEYER,  
Springfield, Illinois

America is constantly comparing itself with Russia in the science race. Surely no one can deny the fact that we need more scientific-minded citizens. But let us not forget that we also need men like Washington and Jefferson to improve and protect American democracy.

CAROL PAPE,  
Dyersville, Iowa

Russia is seeking to control the world, not by force so much as by creating unrest among the free nations of the world. Thus, by political means, she hopes to pull these lands behind the iron curtain. Let us not be caught in this trap by concentrating all our efforts on the job of regaining our lead in science. We should also spend time and money in fighting the political and economic dangers in countries threatened by communism, for it is through these means that the Soviets plan to achieve their ultimate goal.

CHARLES HUFFINS,  
Seattle, Washington

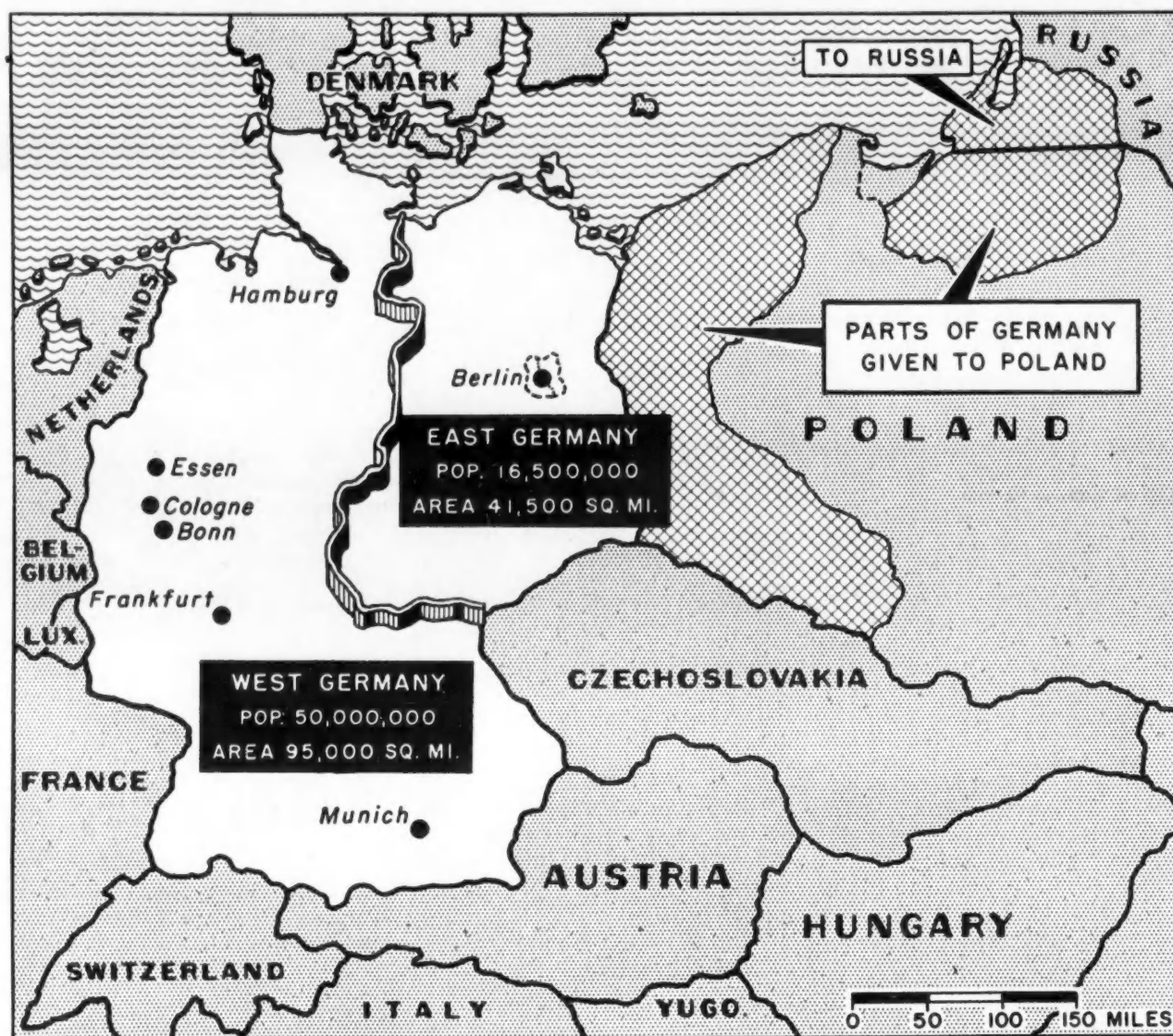
(Address your letters to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

## References

"Defense Chief in the Sputnik Age," by Ben Pearce, *New York Times Magazine*, November 10, 1957. Defense Secretary McElroy, who will play a big role in presenting the Administration's military plans to Congress.

"German Soldier, 1957 Version," by N. Muhlen, *Saturday Evening Post*, September 7, 1957.





ONCE-UNITED Germany was split into 2 lands after World War II, and some eastern areas were turned over to Poland and Russia. West Germany's freedom and prosperity have caused a great many East Germans to flee across the border.

## German Puzzle

(Concluded from page 1)

pected to withdraw from its military alliance (in the so-called Warsaw Pact organization) with the Soviet Union and other communist lands in Europe. The Reds would be expected to give up their military bases in East Germany. They have indicated they might do so, if West Germany would not build up her military power.

Under the plan, if carried out, the unarmed Germanys could be put back together as 1 nation. This land would be neutral; that is, it would not take sides in quarrels between the Reds and free western nations. The new Germany would stand as a buffer state separating the opposing camps. Both the Soviet Union and free lands would guarantee to protect the new Germany from attack, and to uphold its independence.

Certainly, most Germans would be happy to have their country reunited. If a new Germany should become a neutral, unarmed state, the world would have taken 1 step toward disarmament. The way *might* be open for further disarmament talks with the Reds. In this age of armed missiles and nuclear explosives, such a prospect would be welcome.

Great dangers in dealing with the Reds exist, however, just as in past years. A mistake in judgment by the free world now could increase, not lessen, the threat of communist aggression. The Soviet Union cannot easily be trusted to keep promises it may make.

In view of the risks that would be involved, West German Chancellor

Konrad Adenauer has long felt that his country cannot safely withdraw from NATO. President Eisenhower's position has been that NATO must be strengthened, not weakened.

Nevertheless, the possibility of new negotiations with the Reds on Germany and disarmament this year is being debated at length.

*Those who believe that negotiations now are desirable say:*

"The Russians fear the growth of a powerful West German army. It could easily become the strongest European military force outside the Soviet Union, because the German people have industrial and scientific abilities of the highest order. The Reds almost certainly would break up East German military forces if West Germany would stop her rearmament program.

"The Soviets want U. S. forces to leave West Germany, and we can safely withdraw them now. Any big war in the future will be fought mainly with missiles carrying nuclear explosives. These missiles can be shot from great distances. Having troops in West Germany would be of little value to us in all-out conflict with the Soviet Union.

"If the 2 Germanys demilitarize (do away with their military forces), and if U. S. and Soviet troops withdraw from German soil, a free and united Germany can then be established. As a buffer (separating) state between the communist and western worlds, Germany would serve the cause of peace.

"With the German problem settled, it should then be possible to work out an agreement on general reduction of armaments by the Soviet Union, the United States, and other nations.

"We are behind the Soviets in building long-range missiles. This means that the Reds may be able to pour heavy blows on us, in the event of war, by shooting missiles with deadly nuclear explosives against our cities. In order to protect ourselves from this danger, it is urgently necessary that we seek an end to armaments and try to avoid the heavy cost of an all-out missiles race.

"There is a good reason why the Reds should also want disarmament. Even though they presently lead us in missile strength, we have bombers at bases within striking distance of the Soviet Union. With nuclear weapons, our bombers could inflict great destruction on the Reds if they should start an attack against us. They surely would be agreeable to a plan that would end such a danger to them.

"Other nations would support disarmament efforts now in order to avoid the danger of a nuclear war that could destroy all of us. We should at once make a new effort to come to an understanding with the Soviet Union."

*Those who distrust the Soviet Union have this to say:*

"If the Reds fear an armed West Germany, that fear is a big reason for making the West Germans strong. Their strength can help to discourage a Soviet attack.

"France has long been counted upon as a major ally in Europe, but 2 conflicts have seriously weakened her—(1) the long struggle she made unsuccessfully in Asia to prevent communist conquest of North Viet Nam, once a part of formerly French Indochina; and (2) the costly fight she is now waging to hold Algerian territory in Africa. As a result of the French

weakness, we need German strength more than we did several years ago.

"If the 2 Germanys should be demilitarized and united, and if U. S. and Soviet forces should withdraw, danger would still exist. Communist political agents would work for Red dictatorship in the new Germany, with Soviet aid. Soviet troops would be close at hand in Poland, and might step in. We must keep land forces in West Germany to guard against such danger until we can be sure that a united Germany will be truly free of communist pressure.

"Maintaining air strength in West Germany is vitally important. We are, unfortunately, behind the Soviet Union in developing long-range missiles. We do have powerful bombers and medium-range missiles, which can carry nuclear explosives. These are defense weapons we must count upon for some time to come. So long as we depend upon these weapons, we must be able to base them in West Germany and other areas within easy striking distance of Soviet territory.

"Since we lack long-range missiles, now is the worst possible time to lose a strong German ally and to seek disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union. Being in the weaker position, we would have to make more concessions to Russia than she would to us. We cannot yet trust the Reds. They could easily conceal missiles, and might keep them ready for attack after we had agreed on disarmament.

"There is only one way to provide for safety of our country and the rest of the free world. That is to build powerful missiles as fast as we can. When we have long-range missiles, as the Reds probably have now, we shall be in a far better position to set up a united and disarmed Germany, and to get the Soviet Union to agree to a fool-proof disarmament plan."

Wherever the year's events may lead us, the future of divided Germany will remain an important issue. It has been such since World War II ended in 1945, when U. S., French, British, and Soviet troops—as victors in the war—occupied Germany.

The Soviet Union took some German territory after the war, and a considerable amount was allotted to Moscow-controlled Poland (see map). The remaining territory was made into today's 2 Germanys.

### How They Compare

*West Germany*, established as a democracy with U. S. and allied aid, has a population of 50,000,000. Area of 95,000 square miles about equals that of Oregon. Capital is Bonn, population 134,600. The republic ranks third among nations in output of vehicles, fourth in coal, and fifth in meat. Machinery, ships, chemicals, cameras, and dishes are other products.

*East Germany*, set up as a communist state by the Soviet Union, has 16,500,000 people. Area of 41,500 square miles is about that of Ohio. Capital (not recognized as such by our government) is Pankow, a suburb of East Berlin. Products are potatoes, sugar beets, grain, iron, coal, and textiles. This area is mostly agricultural with low living standards. Large numbers of people have fled from here to democratic West Germany.

*East Berlin*, population 1,175,000, is communist. *West Berlin*, population 2,195,000, is governed democratically under U. S., British, and French protection.

—By TOM HAWKINS



## Your Vocabulary

Match the italicized word in each sentence below with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. *Advocates* (ād'vō-kāts) of both points of view will be heard on the question. (a) opponents (b) supporters (c) arguments (d) critics.

2. Candidates for high office should try to avoid too many *altercations* (all-ter-kā'shūns). (a) campaign issues (b) promises (c) meetings (d) quarrels.

3. Foreign service officers are frequently called upon to *elucidate* (ē-lū'si-dāt) foreign policies of the United States. (a) explain and make clear (b) apologize for (c) revise (d) plan and carry out.

4. The man's invention was quite *ingenious* (in-jēn'yūs). (a) entertaining (b) useless and impractical (c) expensive (d) clever and original.

5. His press statements were *detritmental* (dēt'rī-mēnt'āl). (a) hurtful (b) helpful (c) witty (d) determined.

6. The judge learned of the man's *duplicitly* (dū-plīs'ī-tē). (a) law-breaking record (b) deceit and trickery (c) rudeness and nerve (d) ignorance and poverty.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a group of people who work closely with the nation's lawmakers.

1. Debate can be limited in the Senate only when the rule known as closure, or \_\_\_\_\_, is applied.

2. Leader of Argentina for a number of years. He was ousted in 1955.

3. Some people feel that the 2 Germanys should be united and disarmed to serve as a \_\_\_\_\_ nation between Russia and the NATO forces in Europe.

4. Capital of West Germany.

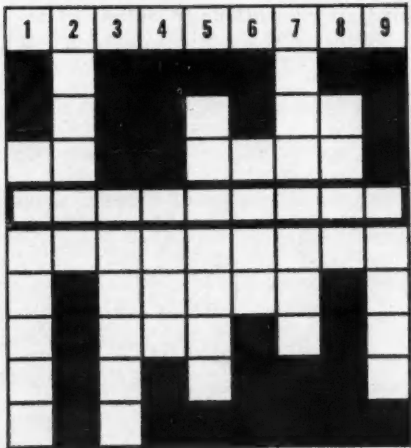
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

6. The name, Capitol \_\_\_\_\_, is frequently used to describe the area where the Capitol and certain other government buildings are located.

7. \_\_\_\_\_, Michigan, is the capital of that state.

8. Russia is trying hard to get West Germany out of the \_\_\_\_\_ alliance.

9. President Eisenhower will soon deliver his \_\_\_\_\_ of the Union Message to Congress.



## Answers for December 16

HORIZONTAL: Frankfort. VERTICAL: 1. Ifni; 2. Ural; 3. Iceland; 4. Seine; 5. Franklin; 6. half; 7. Bonn; 8. Norstad; 9. Portugal.



THE NETHERLANDS holds—Indonesia claims—western New Guinea

## Dutch West New Guinea

### It Is Center of Serious Crisis in Indonesia

"WEST New Guinea belongs to Indonesia." "Dutch citizens, get out of Indonesia!"

Angry words such as these have been scrawled and plastered all over buildings and trees in Indonesia within recent weeks. They tell of the bitterness that has grown up between the Netherlands and Indonesia over the Dutch colony of West New Guinea.

The Indonesians claim West New Guinea as their own. They point out that before their country gained its independence from Dutch rule in 1949, the disputed area was part of the colony then known as the Netherlands East Indies. When the Dutch gave up control over other Indonesian islands, it is argued, they should have handed over West New Guinea to the new country as well.

The Dutch feel they have a right to keep the colony for themselves. They argue that, when they granted independence to Indonesia, they didn't promise to give up control over the disputed area.

Actually, after Indonesia became free in 1949, that country and the Netherlands agreed to settle the future of West New Guinea at a later date. But the 2 sides failed to reach an agreement on the issue.

Indonesian leaders then asked the United Nations to make the Dutch hand over the disputed area. When the UN failed for the fourth time in a row to approve the Indonesian request a few weeks ago, the island country launched a violent anti-Dutch campaign within its borders.

Business enterprises and large plantations owned by the Dutch were taken over by the island country's government, and a number of Dutch citizens were asked to get out.

The dispute has been costly to both sides. It further disrupted economic life in Indonesia—a land that had already been plagued with poverty and unemployment. Dutch investors lost heavily when their interests were seized by Indonesians.

The controversy has also helped to bring on a serious crisis within Indo-

nesia. As 1957 came to a close, free world leaders were asking these and other questions about that land:

(1) Will the Reds, who have been taking advantage of turmoil in the island country, make new gains in their relentless drive for power? (2) Will individual islands which make up Indonesia continue with their recent efforts to break away from the central government in Djakarta, the country's capital? What is the territory like that has helped to bring on this trouble?

American GI's who fought Japanese invaders on the beaches of New Guinea during World War II called it one of the "most desolate and depressing" regions they had ever seen. Actually, New Guinea is largely an underdeveloped land of jungles and wasteland. But it also has some natural wealth, most of which is still untapped. Oil has been found in Dutch West New Guinea. Forests containing valuable trees are found throughout the island.

New Guinea, located in the Pacific Ocean just north of Australia, is the world's second largest island. (Greenland—839,800 square miles—is the largest.) It has an area of approximately 342,000 square miles—about the size of Texas and North Dakota combined. It has a total population of around 2,400,000, mostly natives. There are only 26,000 Europeans on the steaming, tropical island.

West New Guinea, which became Dutch territory in the early 1800's, covers a little less than half of the entire island. It has an estimated 700,000 people, mostly native with very primitive civilizations.

East New Guinea is supervised by Australia. A part of this section, called Papua, is owned outright by Australia. The other area, known as the Territory of New Guinea, is supervised by Australia for the UN.

Australian-controlled New Guinea has around 1,700,000 inhabitants. Except for the Papuans, who have a fairly well developed civilization, most of them are still savages.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Your 1957 Record

By Clay Coss

THE record of 1957—for you and all other people—has now been completed. The story has been told. The last page has been written in indelible ink. There the chapter stands, for all eternity. You, nor no one else, can erase a line, undo a single act, or recall a word which has been spoken.

You can, however, mentally turn back the pages of your 1957 record book and review the contents.

By doing so, you can tell something of the general direction in which you have been going; see how the chapter just written fits into the plot of your life story as you have dreamed it. Has personal progress been made during the year just passed?

True, such a question is never easy to answer with assurance. How, after all, can anyone definitely tell whether he or she has been moving forward rather than standing still or sliding backward?

There is no way to grade oneself with complete accuracy along all lines of personal and character development. However, the following test concerning your actions and attitudes last year may be of help:

Were you a better student in 1957 than in the year before? Did you do the best work of which you are capable?

Do you consider yourself to have been useful, friendly, and cooperative at home, in school, and elsewhere?

Was it your policy never to hurt the feelings of others or mar their happiness by engaging in gossip, snobbishness, or similar acts of meanness or thoughtlessness?

Were you sympathetic with the problems and troubles of others, and



did you come to their aid whenever it was possible to do so?

Can you say that you were completely honest in daily relationships with your family, your teachers, and your friends?

Did you, through reading, listening to radio-TV discussion programs, and in other ways, increase your knowledge of public problems so that you can help keep our democratic nation safe, strong, and just? Never before has our country been in greater need of active and well-informed citizens.

Was your record good in obeying the rules of your home and school, as well as the laws of your community and nation?

After answering these questions, try to determine whether you made a better grade than you would have on the same test at the beginning of last year. Then, start 1958 right by determining to improve your score as much as possible during the next 12 months.



## Career for Tomorrow - - As an Accountant

**A**MAZING new devices are taking over more and more of the routine office tasks once performed by human hands. But so far as can be foreseen at this time, there will always be a need for trained accountants in the business world. In fact, the U. S. Department of Labor estimates that around 10,000 additional accountants will be needed every year for at least the next decade or so.

If you decide on this profession and become a *general accountant*, you will keep the financial records of your firm. Among other things, you will prepare such financial reports as profit and loss statements, balance sheets, and tax reports.

Accountants often specialize in a particular branch of their work. *Cost accountants* study a company's operating costs and may suggest ways to reduce expenses. *Auditors* are accountants who examine the financial records of business firms, government agencies, and other organizations to see that records are reliable. *Tax accountants* specialize in tax matters and prepare returns for business groups and private individuals.

A number of accountants are self-employed and have offices, just as doctors and lawyers do. Individuals and business firms come to them with accounting matters. As a rule, accountants who are in business for themselves are Certified Public Accountants (CPA's).

Other accountants, including some

CPA's, are employed by business firms or work for Uncle Sam. A number of those employed by the federal government are special agents who check tax returns for errors.

**Qualifications.** For success in this field, you will need a keen mind and ability in mathematics. Accuracy, honesty, perseverance, and neatness are other required qualities.



ACCOUNTANTS must be painstakingly accurate in the work they do

**Training.** Take a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you can learn accounting by taking a regular college course with a major in this field, or by going to a special business school. Actually, more and more employers are giving preference to college-trained persons when open-

ings occur—especially for the better paying jobs.

To reach the highest level in this profession, you must have an intensive education and become a Certified Public Accountant. Certification, like the licensing of doctors or lawyers, is done by the state. Each state has its own rules governing the matter, but all require that CPA's pass a difficult written examination. Details can be obtained from the State Board of Accountancy, with offices in your state capital.

**Earnings.** Beginners generally earn between \$50 and \$75 a week. Experienced accountants (not CPA's) usually earn from \$5,000 to \$8,000 or more a year. Average earnings for CPA's are around \$10,000 annually.

Though nearly 9 out of every 10 accountants are men, more and more women are finding good career opportunities in the field.

**Advantages and disadvantages.** Opportunities for advancement are good and so are earnings. Also, qualified accountants are in demand and seldom have to look far for good jobs.

But the need for highly accurate work at all times can be a strain on you, especially if you are not well equipped by temperament and natural ability for this profession.

**Further information.** Write to the American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. Also, talk to accountants in your area. —By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Nation's Lawmakers

1. State some of the major questions, with respect to national defense, that will arise in Congress this year.
2. Discuss the close connection between foreign policy and our defense. Mention some foreign-policy issues that Congress is likely to debate.
3. What does President Eisenhower recommend in order to step up science training in America?
4. Briefly describe the reciprocal trade agreements program.
5. What do most congressmen now think about the prospects for a tax cut in 1958? Explain.
6. List some of the Eisenhower Administration's proposals in the labor-management field. Present the case for and against them.
7. Which party holds House and Senate majorities? Do the parties usually vote as solid blocs in Congress?

### Discussion

1. If you were a congressman, what major steps would you advocate in an effort to bolster our defenses and the security of the free world? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not believe that the reciprocal trade agreements law should be extended as President Eisenhower desires? Why or why not?
3. Do you favor or oppose the Administration's legislative proposals on corrupt practices in labor and industry? Give reasons for your answer.

### The German Issue

1. List some of the accomplishments of West Germany in government and business since the end of World War II.
2. Briefly explain the divisions of German territory which have been made since the conclusion of that conflict.
3. What is the position of Berlin, once capital of all Germany?
4. Name the capitals of West and East Germany today.
5. Why are some leaders urging new negotiations with Russia for the purpose of trying to reunite the 2 Germanys?
6. What are the arguments against this proposal?
7. Give a brief comparison of West and East Germany.

### Discussion

1. Is this a good time for the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union on Germany and disarmament?
2. Would you favor or oppose the withdrawal of U. S. troops from West Germany if Soviet troops would get out of East Germany? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Tell what congressional posts are held by: Sam Rayburn; Richard Nixon; Lyndon Johnson; William Knowland.
2. What 3 important messages will the President soon send to Capitol Hill?
3. Name 5 Latin American countries scheduled to hold elections this year.
4. Tell something about the background of Konrad Adenauer.
5. Define: Legislative calendar; quorum; caucus; roll call; viva voce.
6. What appears to be the 1958 outlook for employment and prices?
7. Why have the Netherlands and Indonesia been on bad terms?

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) supporters; 2. (d) quarrels; 3. (a) explain and make clear; 4. (d) clever and original; 5. (a) hurtful; 6. (b) deceit and trickery.

### Pronunciations

- Adolfo López Monteos—ä-daw'l'fō lō'pēz  
mawn-tā'ōs  
Adolfo Ruiz Cortines—ä-daw'l'fō rwēs  
core-tē'nēs  
Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-o bā-tēs'tā  
Juan Perón—hwān pē-rāw'n  
Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ä'duh-now-er  
Pedro Aramburu—pā'drō ä'rām-bōor'-you

## Historical Background - - - Noted Lawmakers

**O**N page 4 of this issue, we name some of the outstanding leaders of the 85th Congress. A few of them may live in history as do the 5 lawmakers of the past whose names are enshrined in the Senate reception room on Capitol Hill. These men were chosen for that honor last year by a special bipartisan Senate group headed by Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts. They are:

**Henry Clay.** Born in Virginia, 1777, Clay was a self-educated lawyer who adopted Kentucky as his home



BROWN BROS.  
Henry Clay



BROWN BROS.  
Daniel Webster

state. After 12 years in the House, he entered the Senate in 1831, and remained there most of the time until he died in 1852. He was a Democratic-Republican.

Known as the "Great Pacificator," Clay pushed through Congress a number of compromise measures aimed at settling the serious differences on slavery, the establishment of new states, and other issues then dividing the North and South.

**John C. Calhoun.** Born in South Carolina, 1782, Democratic-Republican Calhoun was a champion of his beloved South. First elected to the Senate in 1832, he served as Secretary of State in 1844 and 1845. He

again represented South Carolina in the Senate from 1845 until his death in 1850.

Calhoun devoted his keen mind and his eloquent speaking ability to a defense of the idea that individual states have the right to declare null and void laws of the national government under certain conditions.

**Daniel Webster.** Born in New Hampshire, 1782, Webster served his adopted state of Massachusetts in the House and in the Senate much of the time from 1813 until his death in 1852.

Webster, a Whig, reached the height of his career during his Senate debates in which he defended the superior power of the federal government as against Calhoun's "state's rights" doctrine. The Union cannot stand, he thundered, unless individual states abide by the laws of the government which represents all Americans.

**Robert LaFollette.** Born in Wisconsin, 1855, LaFollette served in the House, as governor of his state, and in the U. S. Senate from 1885 until his death in 1925. Though a Republican, he ran for President on the Progressive Party ticket in 1924. He lost the race, but his ideas eventually gained widespread support.

LaFollette fought vigorously for social and economic reforms. He worked hard to get Congress to adopt laws for the protection of individual rights and he won nation-wide fame as a champion of the "underdog."

**Robert Taft.** Born in Ohio, 1889, Taft represented his state in the Senate from 1938 until his death in 1953. He was the son of former President William Howard Taft.

Robert Taft was generally regarded

as a spokesman for the "conservative" group in the Republican Party, but he was independent and sometimes stood for measures considered to be "liberal." He was regarded by friend and foe alike as a man of high principles and unusual ability.

Among other great lawmakers of the past, here are a few:

**James G. Blaine.** Born in Pennsylvania, 1830, Blaine represented his adopted state of Maine in the House and the Senate in the 1860's and the 1870's—the critical years during and following the Civil War. Republican Blaine stood staunchly for a generous treatment of the defeated South.

**Robert Wagner.** Born in Germany, 1877, Wagner came to this country as a youth. He represented New York in



W.H.  
Robert Taft



H.E.  
Robert Wagner

the Senate as a Democrat from 1927 until 4 years before his death in 1953. He was a champion of the underprivileged, and was the author of certain social security laws.

**Arthur Vandenberg.** Born in Michigan, 1884, he served in the Senate from 1929 until his death in 1951. A Republican, he worked hard to get both parties to work as a team on foreign affairs during and following World War II. —By ANTON BERLE